NUMB. CLXXII.

The SPECTATOR.

Non ſolum Scientia, quæ eſt remota a Juſtitia, Calliditas potius quam Sapientia eſt appellanda; verum etiam Animus paratus ad periculum, ſi ſua cupiditate, non utilitate communi impellitur, Audaciæ potius nomen habeat, quam Fortitudinis.—— Plato apud Tull.

Monday, September 17. 1711.

There can be no greater Injury to humane Society, than that good Talents among Men ſhould be held honourable to thoſe who are endowed with them, without Regard how they are applied. The Gifts of and Accompliſhments of Art are valuable, they are exerted in the Intereſts of Virtue, verned by the Rules of Honour. We ought direct our Minds from the Obſervation of any elence in thoſe we converſe with, till we have ſome Notice, or received ſome good Informaof the Diſpoſition of their Minds; otherwiſe Beauty of their Perſons, or the Charms of their may make us fond of thoſe whom our Reaſon Judgment will tell us we ought to abhor.

hen we ſuffer our ſelves to be thus carried aby meer Beauty or meer Wit, *Omniamante* with er Vice will bear away as much of our good the moſt innocent Virgin or diſcreeteſt Maand there cannot be a more abject Slavery in World, than to doat upon what we think we to contemn: Yet this muſt be our Condition the Parts of Life, if we ſuffer our ſelves prove any thing but what tends to the Promoof what is good and honourable. If we ld take true Pains with our ſelves to conſider all gs by the Light of Reaſon and Juſtice, though an were in the Height of Youth and amorous nations, he would look upon a Coquet with the Contempt or Indifference as he would upon a ucomb: The wanton Carriage in a Woman, ld diſappoint her of the Admiration which ſhe t; and the vain Dreſs or Diſcourſe of a Man, ld deſtroy the Comlineſs of his Shape, or Goodſs of his Underſtanding. I ſay the Goodneſs of his Underſtanding, for it is no leſs common to ſee Men of Senſe commence Coxcombs, than beautiful Women become immodeſt. When this happens in either, the Favour we are naturally inclined to give to the good Qualities they have from Nature, ſhould abate in proportion. But however juſt it is to meaſure the Value of Men by the Application of their Talents, and not by the Eminence of thoſe Qualities abſtracted from their Uſe; I ſay, however juſt ſuch a Way of judging is, in all Ages, as well as this, the Contrary has prevailed upon the Generality of Mankind. How many lewd Devices have been preſerved from one Age to another, which had periſhed as ſoon as they were made, if Painters and Sculptors had been eſteemed as much for the Purpoſe as the Execution of their Deſigns? Modeſt and well-governed Imaginations, have by this Means loſt the Repreſentations of ten thouſand charming Portraitures, filled with Images of innate Truth, generous Zeal, couragious Faith, and tender Humanity; inſtead of which Satyrs, Furies, and Monſters, are recommended by thoſe Arts to a ſhameful Eternity.

The unjuſt Application of laudable Talents, is tolerated in the general Opinion of Men, not only in ſuch Caſes as are here mentioned, but alſo in Matters which concern ordinary Life. If a Lawyer were to be eſteemed only as he uſes his Parts in contending for Juſtice, and were immediately deſpicable when he appeared in a Cauſe which he could not but know was an unjuſt one, how honourable would his Character be? And how honourable is it in ſuch among us, who follow the Profeſſion no otherwiſe than as labouring to protect the Injured, to ſubdue the Oppreſſor, to impriſon the careleſs

careleſs Debtor, and do Right to the painful Artificer? But many of this excellent Character are over-looked by the greater Number; who affect covering a weak Place in a Client's Title, diverting the Courſe of an Enquiry, or finding a skilful Refuge to palliate a Falſhood: Yet it is ſtill called Eloquence in the latter, tho' thus unjuſtly employed; but Reſolution in an Aſſaſſin is according to Reaſon quite as laudable, as Knowledge and Wiſdom exerciſed in the Defence of an ill Cauſe.

Were the Intention ſtedfaſtly conſidered, as the Meaſure of Approbation, all Falſhood would ſoon be out of Countenance; and an Addreſs in impoſing upon Mankind, would be as contemptible in one State of Life as another. A Couple of Courtiers making Profeſſions of Eſteem, would make the ſame Figure after Breach of Promiſe, as two Knights of the Poſt convicted of Perjury. But Converſation is fallen ſo low in point of Morality, that as they ſay in a Bargain, "Let the Buyer look to it, ſo in Friendſhip he is the Man in Danger who is moſt apt to believe: He is the more likely to ſuffer in the Commerce, who begins with the Obligation of being the more ready to enter into it.

But thoſe Men only are truly great, who place their Ambition rather in acquiring to themſelves the Conſcience of worthy Enterprizes, than in the Proſpect of Glory which attends them. Theſe exalted Spirits would rather be ſecretly the Authors of Events which are ſerviceable to Mankind, than without being ſuch, to have the publick Fame of it. Where therefore an eminent Merit is robbed by Artifice or Detraction, it does but encreaſe by ſuch Endeavours of its Enemies: The impotent Pains which are taken to ſully it, or diffuſe it among a Crowd to the Injury of a ſingle Perſon, will naturally produce the contrary Effect; the Fire will blaze out, and burn up all that attempt to ſmother what they cannot extinguiſh.

There is but one thing neceſſary to keep the Poſſeſſion of true Glory, which is, to bear the Oppoſers of it with Patience, and preſerve the Virtue by which it was acquir'd. When a Man is thoroughly perſwaded that he ought neither to admire, wiſh for, or purſue any thing but what is exactly his Duty, it is not in the Power of Seaſons, Perſons, or Accidents to diminiſh his Value: He only is a great Man who can neglect the Applauſe of the Multitude, and enjoy himſelf independent of its Favour. This is indeed an arduous Taſk; but it ſhould comfort a glorious Spirit that it is the higheſt Step to which humane Nature can arrive. Triumph, Applauſe, Acclamation, are dear to the Mind of Man; but it is ſtill a more exquiſite Delight to ſay to your ſelf, you have done well, than to hear the whole humane Race pronounce you glorious, except you your ſelf can join with them in your own Reflexions. A Mind thus equal and uniform may be deſerted by little faſhionable Admirers and Followers, but will ever be had in Reverence by Souls like it ſelf. The Branches of [the] Oak endure all the Seaſons of the Year, tho' [its] Leaves fall off in Autumn; and theſe too will [be] reſtored with the returning Spring.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

At the Indian Man in Ruſſel-ſtreet, Covent-Garden, is a Parcel of rich Jewels, viz a Brilliant Diamond Star, Croſs, Ear-Rings, Rings, Buckles, Pendants, and alſo fine rich Silks, Muſlins, and other valuable Goods, to be diſpoſed of reaſonable Rates, the whole amounting to 675 l. which, for encouragement of Buyers, will be divided into 360 Shares, the leaſt whereof is 360 l. Value, and the leaſt 10 s. Any one of which may be purchaſed for the little Sum of Half a Crown, as more Known more at large at the Place of Sale, where Attendance will be given till all the Goods be ſold. It not being quite full, is to the 18th of October, as which Time the Shares will be without fail. It had not been put off ſo long if there had preſent been ſo much Company out of Town. If it be full ſhall be advertiſed again in this Paper.

TO BE SOLD.

A fine Gelding that has all his Paces, 14 Hands high and 7 Years old, at the Swan and Portcullis in Lambeth

Meſſieurs Brooke and Hellier Merchants in Mincing-lane near Bread-ſtreet, having experienc'd that their new-imported Oporto and Viana Wines do give ſuch univerſal Satisfaction, do encourag'd further to accomodate the Town, and give Notice they reſolve to retail the entire Cargoes of the Sophronia and Gallies juſt arriv'd and landing, conſiſting of 300 Pipes of red and white Oporto, and 20 Pipes of red and white Anadea Wines (being the only Wines of theſe Sorts in Merchants Hands) in the ſeveral Vaults and Taverns following, viz. in Freeman's-yard in Cornhill under the Crown-Tavern in Broadſtreet, under a front Room in Ilisbury-Court in Fleetſtreet, under Mr. Rymes a Furrier near the May-pole in the Strand, and at the Horn-Tavern in Palace-Yard Weſtminſter, and there is now open'd other Vaults, viz. at the Tavern-Yard againſt Billingſgate, in the middle Street in Cloſe Buildings, and under St. James's Market-houſe; alſo on Tuesday the 18th Inſtant will be open'd the Green-Dragon Tavern in Gray's-Inn Lane in Holborn. Note, The Prices of the aboveſaid Wines in the Vaults, the new natural red and white Oporto and white Viana 18 d. per Quart and 17 l. per Hogſhead, and the new red Viana 15 d. per Quart and 13 l. per Hogſhead; and in the ſaid Taverns Oporto and white Viana at 20 d. and red Viana at 16 d. per Quart. Note, The new white and red Anadea Wines are at 22 l. per Pipe and 20 l. per Hogſhead, and to be had only in the aforeſaid Vaults in York-Buildings, and under St. James's Market-Houſe.

Juſt Publiſh'd,

The Nation vindicated from the Aſperſions on it in a late Pamphlet intituled, A Repreſentation of the State of Religion, with Regard to the late exceſſive Growth of Infidelity, Mereſy, and Prophaneneſs, as it paſſed the Lower House of Convocation. Part I. Printed for A. Baldwin near the Oxford-Arms in Warwick-lane. Price 6 d. Where may be had the Deſcription of Epſom, with the Humours and Politicks of the Place.

This Day is Publiſh'd,

Bouchain: In a Dialogue between the late Author and Examiner. Arma Virumque novis ſuſtentat Jam Troy. Printed for A. Baldwin in Warwick-lane.

Lately publiſh'd,

The Funeral Sermon of Margaret Countess of Richmond and Derby, Mother to King Henry VII, and Founder of Chriſt's and St. St. John's College in Cambridge, with a Preface containing ſome farther Account of her Charities and Foundations together with a Catalogue of her Profeſſors both at Cambridge and Oxford, and of her Preachers at Cambridge. Printed for Andrew Banks at the Golden Key againſt St. Dunſtan's Church in Fleetſtreet.

Lately Publiſh'd,

Breviarum Chronologicum; or a Treatiſe deſcribing the Terms and moſt celebrated Characters, Periods, Epochs and Epochs uſed in Chronology. By Giles Strauchius, D. D. and Profeſſor in the Univerſity of Wittebergh. Now done into Engliſh from the third Edition in Latin, by Rich. Sault, B. D. (The ſecond Edition, corrected and enlarged with all the uſefulleſt things (added by the Author) taken from Dr. Beveridge's Inſtitutiones Chronologicæ and Dr. Holder of Time; as alſo the Epochs of the principal Kingdoms and States of Europe, with Tables calculated after the Author's Method. Printed for Hammond Banks at the Golden Key over-againſt St. Dunſtan's Church in Fleetſtreet.

LONDON: Printed for *Sam. Buckley*, at the *Dolphin* in *Little-Britain*; and Sold by *A. Baldwin* in *Warwick-Lane*; where Advertiſements are taken in: as alſo by *Charles Lillie*, Perfumer, at the Corner of *Beauford-Buildings* in the *Strand*.